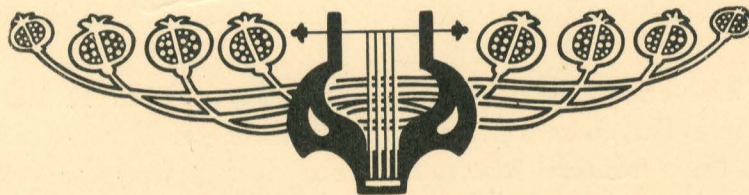


ECHOES OF THE BALL

By

ERNEST GILLET



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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND GLOSSARY

FINGERING, PHRASING, PEDALING, AND INSTRUCTIVE
ANNOTATIONS ON POETIC IDEA, FORM AND
STRUCTURE, AND INTERPRETATION

By ERNST C. KROHN

No. 451

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ECHOES OF THE BALL

Biographical Sketch—Ernest Gillet

Born in Paris, France, September 13, 1856

ERNEST GILLET studied at the Niedermeyer School for Church Music, and later, at the Paris Conservatoire. He was a fine 'cellist and eventually became solo 'cellist at the Paris Grand Opera.

His compositions include a great many attractive salon pieces for piano. "In the Mill," "Babillage," "Entr'acte Gavotte," "Passepied," "Pizzicati," and "The Humming-Top" are perhaps the most interesting. In 1928 Gillet was still active and resided in Paris.

Poetic Idea: The ball is over. From a blur of delicious impressions, a few tangible memories remain. The rhythm of that first infectious waltz refuses to be banished. And the dreamy melody of that dance with the most fascinating of mortals, will it ever be forgotten?

Form and Structure: This composition is in Three-Part Song-Form. Part One consists of a sentence in B-flat, twenty measures long (meas. 9-28), which is repeated (meas. 29-48) with a new ending. A three-measure interlude (meas. 49-51) ushers in the next part. Part Two consists of a thirty-two measure period in E-flat (meas. 52-83) which is repeated (meas. 84-115) with a new after-section. Two measures of transition (meas. 116-117) lead to Part Three (meas. 118-137), which is an exact repetition of the second sentence of Part One. An Introduction of eight measures (meas. 1-8) prefaces Part One, and Part Three is rounded out by a Coda of eight measures (meas. 138-145).

Interpretation: This composition is a fine study in repeated notes. The specific problem in repetition technic is to leave the key quickly enough to permit it to rise in time for the next finger stroke. The finger movement should be down (striking the key), swiftly inward and upward toward the palm (as if wiping the key), and then up for the next stroke. Meas. 7 will serve as an excellent preliminary exercise. The movement of the fingers must be exceedingly light. The hand should not be held rigidly but must be permitted to follow the movement of the fingers in a flexible manner. The staccato indicated need not be a pronounced disconnection of tones. In fact at the required rate of speed it will really be a *non-legato*. This is particularly true of the ascending run at meas. 10 and 14.

The melody at meas. 52-82 should be played with a very relaxed down-arm touch so as to produce a mellow, singing tone. In the original edition, the repetition of this melody (meas. 84 to the first note in meas. 114) was written in octaves. In order to make this period easier for small

ECHOES OF THE BALL

hands (and also in the hope of inducing a more refined rendition of this passage) the octave stretch has been eliminated by notating the upper octave note as a grace note. Octaves in the left hand have been notated as single notes at meas. 5-8 and 50-51. Should the octaves be preferred they can easily be restored.

The pedaling indicated at meas. 52-53 (and practically throughout this period) may seem odd at first glance, but it will serve to conceal somewhat the monotony of the bass. The pedaling in the next period (meas. 84-114) has been contrived to give the broken-octave melody a more mellow harmonic foundation. At meas. 11 (also 15, 31, 35, 120, 124) do not pedal down on the low C until the staccato G in the right hand has disappeared.

Glossary

Gillet	pronounced	zhīl-lā	
<i>animato</i>	"	än-ē-mä'-tō	(animated)
<i>a tempo</i>	"	ä tēm'-pō	(in time)
<i>cantando</i>	"	kän-tän'-dō	(in a singing manner)
<i>crescendo (cresc.)</i>	"	krê-shēn'-dō	(gradually louder)
<i>di</i>	"	dē	(of)
<i>e or ed</i>	"	ā or ād	(and)
<i>legato</i>	"	lā-gä'-tō	(connected)
<i>non</i>	"	nōn	(not)
<i>poco a poco</i>	"	pō'-kō ä pō'-kō	(little by little)
<i>presto</i>	"	prēs'-tō	(rapidly)
<i>ritardando (rit.)</i>	"	rē-tār-dän'dō	(gradually slower)
<i>valse</i>	"	väls	(waltz)

M-451—3

Echoes of the Ball

LOIN DU BAL

Edited by Ernst C. Krohn

ERNEST GILLET

Tempo di Valse $\text{♩} = 72$

1 *p* 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 *p* 10

11 12 13 *p* 14 15 16

17 *p* 18 19 20 21 *cresc.* 22 *ed animato*

23 24 *rit.* 25 26 27 28 *a tempo* 29 *p*

30 31 32 33 34

35 36 37 *p* 38 39 40

41 *cresc. ed animato, poco a poco* 42 43 44 45 *sfz*

46 47 *p* 48 49 50 51 *rit.*

a tempo

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of seven systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The piece begins with a tempo marking of *a tempo*. The first system (measures 52-59) includes the instruction *p legato e cantando*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The second system (measures 60-67) continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system (measures 68-76) features a series of chords and moving lines. The fourth system (measures 77-85) includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking over measures 82-83, followed by a return to *a tempo*. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed over measure 85. The fifth system (measures 86-94) continues with a *cresc.* marking over measures 92-93. The sixth system (measures 95-103) concludes the piece with a final chord in measure 103. The score is marked with various dynamics including *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo), and includes performance instructions like *legato e cantando*. The piece ends with a final chord in measure 103.

52 *p legato e cantando* 53 54 55 56 57 58 59

60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67

68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 *cresc.*

86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 *cresc.*

95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103

This musical score is for a piece titled "Echoes of the Ball, 4". It is written for piano and features a variety of musical styles and techniques. The score is divided into several systems, each containing multiple measures. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4.

System 1 (Measures 104-111): This system begins with measure 104. Measures 104-107 are marked *And.* (Andante). Measure 108 is marked *And.*. Measure 109 is marked *And.*. Measure 110 is marked *rit.* (ritardando). Measure 111 is marked *And.*.

System 2 (Measures 112-117): This system begins with measure 112. Measures 112-113 are marked *And.*. Measure 114 is marked *And.*. Measure 115 is marked *And.*. Measure 116 is marked *And.*. Measure 117 is marked *And.*. The tempo changes to *a tempo* at the beginning of measure 116.

System 3 (Measures 118-123): This system begins with measure 118. Measure 118 is marked *p* (piano). Measures 119-120 are marked *And.*. Measure 121 is marked *And.*. Measure 122 is marked *And.*. Measure 123 is marked *And.*.

System 4 (Measures 124-130): This system begins with measure 124. Measures 124-125 are marked *And.*. Measure 126 is marked *p* (piano). Measures 127-128 are marked *And.*. Measure 129 is marked *And.*. Measure 130 is marked *p cresc. ed* (piano crescendo and).

System 5 (Measures 131-136): This system begins with measure 131. Measures 131-132 are marked *animato, poco a poco* (animated, gradually). Measure 133 is marked *And.*. Measure 134 is marked *sfz* (sforzando). Measure 135 is marked *And.*. Measure 136 is marked *And.*.

System 6 (Measures 137-145): This system begins with measure 137. Measures 137-138 are marked *Presto* (very fast). Measure 139 is marked *And.*. Measure 140 is marked *And.*. Measure 141 is marked *And.*. Measure 142 is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). Measure 143 is marked *And.*. Measure 144 is marked *p* (piano). Measure 145 is marked *And.*.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. It also features fingerings and articulation marks throughout the piece.

Recitation Questions on "Echoes of the Ball"

1. Give a brief sketch of the life and work of the composer.
Ans.

2. Classify the form of this piece.
Ans.

3. In what key is Part One written?
Ans.

4. How many measures has the first period in Part Two?
Ans.

5. How long is the Coda?
Ans.

6. What technical problem does this piece present?
Ans.

7. How should the ascending run at meas. 10 be played?
Ans.

8. How should you play the melody at meas. 52-82?
Ans.

9. What is the meaning of *cresc. ed animato*?
Ans.

10. Define *legato e cantando*.
Ans.

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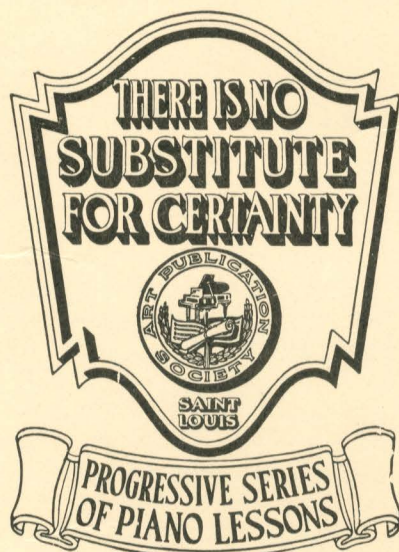
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